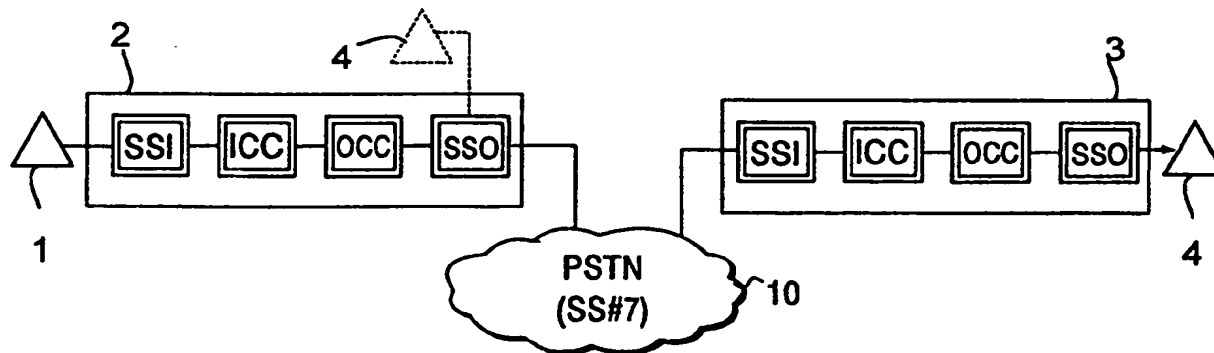


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(54) Title: METHOD FOR INDICATING A WAITING VOICE MESSAGE TO A TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a method for indicating a waiting voice message to a telephone subscriber. A voice message intended for a specified telephone subscriber is recorded into a voice mail unit (1) in a switching exchange, and said telephone subscriber (4) is informed of the existence of the recorded voice message. In order that a general purpose service could be realized in as simple a way as possible, (a) in response to the recording of the voice message, a standard signalling message related to call set-up is sent via interexchange signalling system to the telephone subscriber's exchange, the message being provided with an identifier informing of the recorded message, (b) after having received said signalling message containing said identifier, the telephone subscriber's exchange fails to set up a speech connection and stores into said subscriber's subscriber data information on that a voice message intended for the subscriber is recorded into the voice mail unit of the network, and (c) the telephone subscriber's exchange transfers information on the existence of the voice message to the subscriber on the basis of the stored subscriber data.

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Method for indicating a waiting voice message to a telephone subscriber

5 The present invention relates to a method for indicating a waiting voice message to a telephone subscriber according to the preamble of accompanying claim 1.

10 Centralized answering services are implemented in telephone networks in which a voice mail unit containing several "mail boxes" is connected to the exchange. When a subscriber of the telephone network uses a centralized answering service (a so-called virtual answering machine), one of the mail boxes of the voice mail unit is allocated to the subscriber
15 connection. When a call arrives at the subscriber connection, the terminal exchange of the subscriber routes the call to the voice mail unit to the mail box allocated to the subscriber. Rerouting can be
20 programmed to take place always when the subscriber connection is busy, if the subscriber does not answer or on any such condition. When a rerouted call is connected to the voice mail unit, the unit plays the announcement spoken by the subscriber of the service or by the operator and gives the caller a possibility to
25 leave a voice message to the mail box of the subscriber of the service. The subscriber of the service may listen to the voice messages intended for himself/herself by calling the directory number which is reserved for his/her own mail box at the voice mail
30 unit. A disadvantage is that without calling, the subscriber will not know if the exchange has rerouted any calls to the voice mail unit or if any messages have been recorded.

35 An improvement to the above is a "message waiting indication" service, i.e., MWI. In that case

when the exchange has routed the call directed to the subscriber connection to the voice mail unit, it sets for the subscriber instead of the normal free tone e.g. a message "voice messages have been left to you" or a free tone different from the normal one. A problem in the above case is that the service will be activated even if the caller whose call was routed to the voice mail unit did not leave a voice message.

Answering service systems are also known in which the voice mail unit, that is, a VMS unit (Voice Mail Service) notifies the exchange it is connected to of the recording of the message. In one such voice mail system (EP 493427) of a mobile telephone network the exchange sets a relevant flag as a result of the notification. When the subscriber tries to make a call within a set period of time, the exchange plays a recorded message informing of the messages recorded. If the subscriber does not try to make a call within a set period of time, the exchange will set up a call to the subscriber and delivers the recorded message to the subscriber.

In another solution (EP 481683) also developed for a mobile telephone network, the existence of messages for the subscriber to be reached is indicated by a specific dialling tone or some other tone when the subscriber next time tries to make a call.

In the third case (WO 9214330) a VMS unit informs the exchange it is connected to of the recording of the message. The exchange reports the message to the short message centre which generates a short message notifying of the recorded message which short message is sent to the subscriber's mobile phone.

Therefore it is known that the VMS unit can identify the recording of a message and notify the exchange it is connected to. It is also known that the

exchange the subscriber of which has a voice mail service in use is able to notify the subscriber of the waiting messages by playing a recorded message, with a specific dialling tone or another audio signal, a short message or some other paging device.

There are also systems in which the voice message of a calling subscriber will be delivered (at a later period of time) to a called subscriber to be reached who is either busy or does not answer during the calling subscriber's call attempt. This service is called Message Delivery Service or Call Delivery Service. The calling subscriber can start this service by dialling a facility code corresponding to the service after having detected that the called subscriber is busy or does not answer, for example. In that case the call is directed to a service machine that will instruct the subscriber how to leave a message. When leaving the message, the calling subscriber may give additional instructions on the delivery, e.g. when the message should be delivered and/or how many attempts should be made. When the message has been left, the service machine tries to deliver the message to the called subscriber in accordance with the calling subscriber's instructions. This system is disclosed e.g. in U.S. 4,932,042. These systems are, however, intended to be offered as a (chargeable) additional service specifically for the calling subscriber. On the other hand, the called subscriber cannot have any effect on when the message is delivered to him/her.

Thus, voice mail systems are nowadays either (a) bound to a certain network, generally to a mobile communication network, and to a certain exchange in the network that is provided with a VMS unit, or (b) they are additional services intended only for the calling

subscriber on which the called subscriber has no effect. There is no general purpose service in which each and every subscriber can be informed of a voice message waiting at the voice mail unit of the network.

5 The purpose of this invention is to provide a method with which the restrictions mentioned above can be eliminated in a simple way. This object is achieved with the method that is characterized by what is described in the characterizing part of accompanying
10 claim 1.

 The idea of the invention is to notify the called subscriber's exchange (and further the called subscriber) only of the existence of a voice message by sending an ordinary signalling message (an initiating
15 message) associated with call set-up to the called subscriber's exchange which message is used for transmitting said information and as a result of which a speech connection fails to be set up whenever said signalling message contains an identifier informing of
20 the existence of the voice message (or any other identifier related to the maintenance of the information on the existence of the voice message).

 The notification to be given to the called subscriber can be accomplished with a recorded message,
25 an audio signal, a light signal installed to the phone, a short message or the like.

 The voice mail service implemented with the method according to the invention thus comprises several exchanges to at least one of which is connected
30 a VMS unit. A call to any subscriber of these exchanges is routed to the VMS unit for recording a voice message. The notification of the recording may occur e.g. as common channel signalling in CCITT SS7 network either in such a way that the message notifying of the
35 recorded voice message is generated in the VMS exchange

or in such a way that the message is generated in the VMS unit. Thus the subscriber's exchange may be any other than the exchange to which the VMS exchange is connected. The VMS unit may be integrated into the exchange or it may be a separate accessory.

In the system according to the invention the VMS unit is able to monitor if a message is recorded or not. If a message is recorded, the VMS unit notifies the subscriber's exchange and only at this stage the exchange will activate the MWI service. The exchange the VMS unit is connected to is called a VMS exchange. If the VMS unit is connected to the subscriber's exchange by analogue circuits, the notification occurs by the agreed protocol. If the VMS unit is connected to any other exchange by analogue circuits, it notifies the VMS exchange by the agreed protocol. The VMS exchange generates a call control message in which the predetermined number is indicated in the CLI (Calling Number Identity) field which number indicates the waiting message. The call control message is sent to the subscriber's exchange which is then able to start the MWI service on the basis of the message.

If the VMS unit is connected to any exchange by digital circuits, the VMS unit itself generates said call control message and sends it to the exchange which it is connected to and the exchange forwards the message to the subscriber's exchange.

The method according to the invention is advantageously used as a value-added service for subscribers who have a virtual answering machine (said mail box at a voice mail unit of the network). This is, however, not necessary as the value-added service may be provided with the method regardless of whether the subscriber has a virtual answering machine or not.

The other preferred embodiments of the

invention are characterized by what is disclosed below in the appended claims.

In the following, the invention will be explained in more detail by means of the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows the operational environment of the software implementing the method according to the invention in a digital telephone exchange,

Figure 2 shows the operational environment in the method according to the invention for activating and passivating the "voice message waiting" function,

Figures 3a and 3b show a flowchart of the control of the activation and passivation of the "voice message waiting" function in a VMS exchange,

Figures 4a and 4b show a flowchart of the control of the activation and passivation of the "voice message waiting" function in a subscriber's terminal exchange, and

Figure 5 illustrates a signalling message sent to the called subscriber's exchange.

Figure 1 shows the software implementing the method according to the invention in a digital telephone exchange.

Reference sign **DXSYST** refers to the telephone exchange system as a whole, reference sign **CLCSYB** to the call control system of the exchange, reference sign **SGLSYB** to the signalling system of the exchange and reference sign **BSRSYB** to the basic switching system of the exchange.

The service blocks of different systems shown in Figure 1 are:

BSUSEB subscriber signalling block
ICCSEB incoming call control block
OCCSEB outgoing call control block
SADSEB subscriber data block

SWXSEB switching service block
TRDSEB traffic monitoring block
CNGSEB charging service block

5 The program blocks of these service blocks are
the following:

SI6PRB A program block providing subscriber
signalling service attending to call signalling at the
call set-up and monitoring stage.

10 **IC6PRB** A call control program block on the
incoming side attending to call control at the call
set-up and monitoring stage.

OC6PRB A call control program block of a
terminating call attending to call control at the call
set-up and monitoring stage.

15 **ASEPRB** A program block of announcements
providing announcement service for call control
programs.

20 **SFRBRB** A subscriber facility read program
block reading subscriber data from the subscriber
database.

RMAPRB A program block attending to the
administration of switching resources providing a
switching service to the switching field based on a
call identifier.

25 **STPROC** A statistics program block performing
facility activation, passivation and compiles
statistics of use.

30 **CMSUBS** An updating program block of subscriber
facilities updating facility data to the subscriber
database.

CM1PRO A program block attending to the
subscriber data administration updating subscriber data
in the subscriber database.

35 **SPFACO** A facility control administration
block. Implemented with known MML (Man-Machine

Language) command language by means of which the operator can administer the operation of the exchange.

SUIDEN An administration block for subscriber identification data with which the creation, deletion and interrogation of a subscriber is performed. Implemented with known MML (Man-Machine Language) command language by means of which the operator can administer the operation of the exchange.

SDPROC An administration program block of subscriber facility database attending to the reading and updating of subscriber database.

SFDATA A subscriber database.

ADFACI An administration block of additional subscriber facilities with which a subscriber is provided with rights and additional information of the facility. Implemented with known MML (Man-Machine Language) command language by means of which the operator can administer the operation of the exchange.

CGPROC A charging program block performing the storing of call charging data.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the implementation of the method according to the invention for activating and passivating the voice message announcement. A voice mail is indicated by reference numeral 1, a switching exchange to which the voice mail facility is connected by numeral 2, the subscriber's switching exchange by numeral 3 and the called subscriber by numeral 4. The called subscriber can of course be connected to the voice mail exchange (subscriber 4 with broken lines). Reference sign SSI is the common name for the signalling program block on the incoming side, SSO is the common name for the signalling program on the outgoing side, ICC is the common name for the call control program blocks on the incoming side in ICCSEB and OCC is the common name for

call control program block OCCSEB on the outgoing side. The switching exchanges are connected to a public switched telephone network 10 with a SS7 connection known per se, for example, that is, traffic control and management in the network are based on common channel signalling (CCS).

In the following, the operation of the method according to the invention is described with reference to Figures 3a and 3b, and 4a and 4b which disclose detailed flowcharts and explanations of the control of the "message waiting" information in the VMS exchange and in the subscriber's exchange. Figures 3a and 3b describe functions in the VMS exchange and Figures 4a and 4b functions in the subscriber's exchange. Figures 3a and 3b and, correspondingly, Figures 4a and 4b form a whole in which the figures overlap at the arrowheads.

The method uses the messages of normal subscriber calls in the following way:

db_read_subscriber_data_s

- block IC6PRB requests subscriber data of block SFRPRB from which IC6PRB sees if the subscriber connection has a right to activate the control facility of the "message waiting" information, or

- block OC6PRB requests subscriber data of block SFRPRB from which OC6PRB sees if the subscriber connection has a right to use the control facility of the "message waiting" information.

db_read_mwi_number_list_s

- block IC6PRB or OC6PRB inquires of block SFRPRB the activation or passivation number of the "message waiting" information from the subscriber database. Message **c_number_list_s** is received as an acknowledgement.

facility_used_information_s

- a statistics message that block IC6PRB sends

to blocks STPROC and CGPROC. STPROC compiles statistics on the times of use of the service specifically for each exchange.

5 When the calling subscriber 1 calls the called subscriber 4 and the called subscriber is busy or does not answer, the call is automatically directed (if the "virtual answering machine" facility is in subscriber's use) to a voice mail system to which the calling subscriber may leave the desired message for the called
10 subscriber.

When a message has been left for the called subscriber 4, the voice mail system "calls" automatically via the subscriber line to the called subscriber, as a result of which the call control block on the incoming side of the VMS exchange receives an
15 initial message (message 1, Figure 3a). Block IC6PRB checks the rights of the voice mail to the facility from the subscriber data (message 2) and releases the facility call if there are no rights.

20 In order that the "message waiting" information could be set along the subscriber line to the subscriber data of the subscriber, analogue connections should be created in the exchange for the use of the voice mail system which connections are given a right to activate the "message waiting"
25 information for the subscribers.

The following subscriber procedures are used in the voice mail system with which procedures the "message waiting" information is directed to the called
30 subscriber's subscriber data. As was mentioned above, together with the control facility of the "message waiting" information the subscriber may have a virtual answering facility in use at the same time.

The activation or passivation of the "message
35 waiting" information may take place e.g. with the

11

following facility codes in which abbreviation NK =
"lift the handset off the hook"; abbreviation VÄ =
"dialling tone"; abbreviation SC = "facility code";
5 abbreviation VT = "busy tone"; and abbreviation LK =
"put the handset onhook". abcde is a subscriber number
which can contain an area code.

Activation:

NK VÄ #SCabcde VT LK

Passivation:

10 NK VÄ #SCabcde VT LK

For example, facility code (number series)
SC=31 can be used in activation and facility code SC=30
in passivation. (Even if activation is performed as a
result of the message left for the called subscriber,
15 passivation performed by the voice mail system is also
described here. Passivation is performed as a result of
the subscriber having listened to all the messages.)

Program block IC6PRB of the VMS exchange
analyzes in a pre-analysis the selection of the voice
20 mail system (e.g. #31 (or #30) that it receives in
message 7) as an internal facility code and detects
that it concerns activation or passivation of the
"message waiting" information.

If voice mail has a right to the facility,
25 IC6PRB searches the activation and passivation number
(message 11), and depending on whether it concerns
activation or passivation, it sets the activation or
passivation number obtained from block SFRPRB (in
message 12) as the identity of the calling subscriber.
30 From this point forwards IC6PRB operates as in a normal
call, that is, starts outgoing call control by setting
the called subscriber's number (abcde) following the
facility code as the selection. This is described in
Figures 3a and 3b from message 13 onwards. As this
35 takes places in a manner known per se and it does not

relate to the actual inventive concept, it will not be described in more detail in this context. The progress of the facility can be seen in the text blocks of the figures.

5 The activation or passivation number is set in the VMS exchange into a CLI field (Calling Line Identity) of a normal call control message (initial message). This initial message can be either an IAM message (Initial Address Message) if ISDN User Part
10 ISUP is used as a user part in the CCS system, or an IAI message (Initial Address message with additional Information) if a telephone user part TUP is used as a user part. Figure 5 illustrates the IAI message. The IAI message comprises an address field ADDR of 40 bits
15 in length containing a destination point code DPC, an originating point code OPC and a circuit identification code CIC. In a normal IAI message, the identity of the calling connection is transmitted in the CLI field of the IAI message, but in this case said activation or
20 passivation number is set in this field to inform that it concerns a notification with which information related to a voice message is maintained. The activation/passivation number is indicated in Figure 5 by reference sign C.

25 When a signalling message arrives at the called subscriber's exchange, block PC6PRB searches the subscriber data from block SRFPRB (message 2, Figure 4a). There is information in the subscriber data of the exchange that the subscriber has the control facility
30 of the "message waiting" information in use. The subscriber is not hunted (as a speech connection will not be set up).

 When the identity of the calling subscriber has been obtained (from the CLI field), block OC6PRB
35 inquires of block SFRPRB the additional information of

the facility (message 7, Figure 4a). Block SFRPRB gives as a response the activation and passivation numbers. Block OC6PRB compares the identity of the calling subscriber with the numbers. If it is an activation
5 number of the "message waiting" information, block OC6PRB sends message 9 (write_facility_info_s) to block CMSUBS which on the basis of the message will set in the called subscriber's subscriber data information on that a message has arrived at the voice mail (or
10 passivates said information if it concerns passivation).

At the end, the call control on the outgoing side sends "dialling received" information and "the called subscriber responding" information reporting on
15 the successful performance of the facility. As a result of a successful facility control, the call control on the outgoing side releases the facility call.

When the called subscriber next goes off-hook, a "message waiting" announcement is switched to
20 him/her. After this, it is possible for the subscriber to listen to the message(s) or continue to set up a call in a normal way. If the subscriber does not e.g. during a time supervision period press any button, the time supervision facility is activated and a call is
25 set up at the voice mail. When the subscriber has listened to all the messages, the voice mail system deletes the "message waiting" information from the called subscriber's subscriber data (passivation).

The control of the "message waiting" information works in exchanges in which the voice mail
30 system and the subscribers are in the same exchange. If the called subscriber and the voice mail system are connected to different exchanges, the calling subscriber's identity has to be transferred in the
35 signalling between the exchanges.

The notification given to the called subscriber on the basis of the stored subscriber data can be implemented e.g. with an audio signal or a light signal or the like manner. For example, GSM short message confirmation can also be utilized in giving the notification. There may be e.g. an additional indication in the subscriber data informing that the notification should be given via the short message service of the GSM network. Then the subscriber's exchange generates (in a manner known per se) the notification given as a short message directly to the short message centre of the GSM network that transfers the message further to the mobile service switching centre that will route the message via the correct base station to the mobile station.

In administration block SUIDEN of subscriber identification data the creation, deletion and interrogation of the subscriber are performed. By means of the block the identification of the voice mail is administered in subscriber database SFDATA. The data is stored into the subscriber file of the subscriber database by means of central memory program block CM1PRO.

Subscriber database SFDATA contains at least the following information for each subscriber connection and subscriber:

- subscriber connection identifier (voice mail);
- information on whether the subscriber connection has a right to activate the control facility of the "message waiting" information;
- information on whether the subscriber has a right to the control facility of the "message waiting" information;
- the subscriber's activation number of the

"message waiting" information; and

- the subscriber's passivation number of the "message waiting" information.

Administration block ADFACI of additional
5 subscriber facilities administers the activation and
passivation number of the "message waiting" information
of the voice mail and the subscriber in the subscriber
database. The information is stored into subscriber
10 database SFDATA by means of central memory program
block CM1PRO. The right of the voice mail to activate
the "message waiting" information and subscriber's
right to activate the control facility of the "message
waiting" information are also administered by means of
block ADFACI. The activation right of the facility is
15 visible only to analogue subscriber connections. The
right to use the facility is visible both to analogue
and ISDN subscriber connections.

No subscriber facility will prevent the
activation or passivation of the "message waiting"
20 information. The facility of the subscriber for whom
the "message waiting" information is activated or
passivated is specific for each subscriber connection.
The activation and passivation times of the facility
are compiled into a statistics specifically for each
25 exchange.

The reservation of the facility takes place at
the request from a telephone company for example at the
same time as the "virtual answering machine" facility
is activated for the subscriber. The operating
30 personnel makes the reservation by an operation and
maintenance command. The subscriber can be charged
administratively for reserving the facility. Call-
specific charging can be used when the voice mail
system activates or passivates the "message waiting"
35 subscriber data. Then the subscriber to be charged is

the called subscriber. The availability of the control facility of the "message waiting" information can be restricted, when needed, it can e.g. be given to 10% of the number of subscribers in the exchange.

5 The facility can be given up in the same way as it is reserved, that is, at the request from a telephone company, whereby messages can no longer be left for the subscriber in the voice mail. The operating personnel deletes the subscriber's right to
10 use the facility by an operation and maintenance command. The deletion of the right to use the facility does not delete the possible active "message waiting" information from the subscriber. The subscriber can thus listen to the messages in a normal way, but new
15 messages cannot be recorded any more for the subscriber.

 If the voice mail system allows it, the subscriber may listen to the messages also from other subscriber connections than his/her own connection by
20 calling a number selected for him/her in the voice mail. After the subscriber has listened to all the messages and after having disconnected, the voice mail system requests the exchange via the subscriber line to delete automatically the "message waiting" information
25 from the subscriber data.

 By the operation and maintenance commands the subscriber is given or denied the right to direct his/her calls by means of the "virtual answering machine" facility to the voice mail in which messages
30 can be left for the subscriber. This right enables the setting of the "message waiting" service into the subscriber data or its deletion from the subscriber data.

 It is obvious to those skilled in the art that
35 the various embodiments of the invention are not

restricted to the examples shown above, but they can vary freely within the scope of the appended claims and the inventive concept according to the invention disclosed above. The method according to the invention
5 can be combined to a service (discussed at the beginning) in which the calling subscriber starts the recording of the message.

Claims

1. A method for indicating a waiting voice message to a telephone subscriber in a network comprising several switching exchanges (2, 3) in which method

- a voice message intended for a specified telephone subscriber is recorded into a voice mail unit (1) in a switching exchange, and

- said telephone subscriber (4) is informed of the existence of the recorded voice message,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n t h a t

- in response to the recording of the voice message, a standard signalling message related to call set-up is sent via interexchange signalling system to the telephone subscriber's exchange, the message being provided with an identifier informing of the recorded message,

- after having received said signalling message containing said identifier, the telephone subscriber's exchange fails to set up a speech connection and stores into said subscriber's subscriber data information on that a voice message intended for the subscriber is recorded into the voice mail unit of the network, and

- the telephone subscriber's exchange transfers information on the existence of the voice message to the subscriber on the basis of the stored subscriber data.

2. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n t h a t a call intended for the telephone subscriber (4) is routed automatically to the exchange (2) provided with a voice mail unit (1) if there is no answer or if the line is busy.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the signalling message is generated in the exchange (2) provided with a voice mail unit (1) by marking the number indicating the waiting message as an identifier.

5

4. A method according to claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the signalling message is generated at the voice mail unit (1) by marking the number indicating the waiting message as an identifier.

10

5. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that information on the existence of the voice message is transmitted to the telephone subscriber (4) receiving the message with a special recorded message, an audio signal, a light signal, a short message or the like.

15

6. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that after the subscriber (4) has listened to all the voice messages, information on the existence of the voice message is removed by deleting the notification relating to it from the subscriber's subscriber data.

20

7. A method according to claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the removal is performed by sending a standard signalling message related to call set-up to the telephone subscriber's exchange in which message the identifier indicating the recorded voice message is replaced by an identifier relating to the removal.

25

8. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the message informing of the recorded message is sent by common channel signalling (CCS) in CCITT SS7 network.

30

9. A method according to claim 8, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the identifier informing of the recorded message is sent in the CLI field of the

35

signalling message.

10. A method according to claim 1, c h a r-
a c t e r i z e d in that it is used as an additional
service for subscribers who have a virtual answering
5 machine with a voice mail unit (1).

1/5

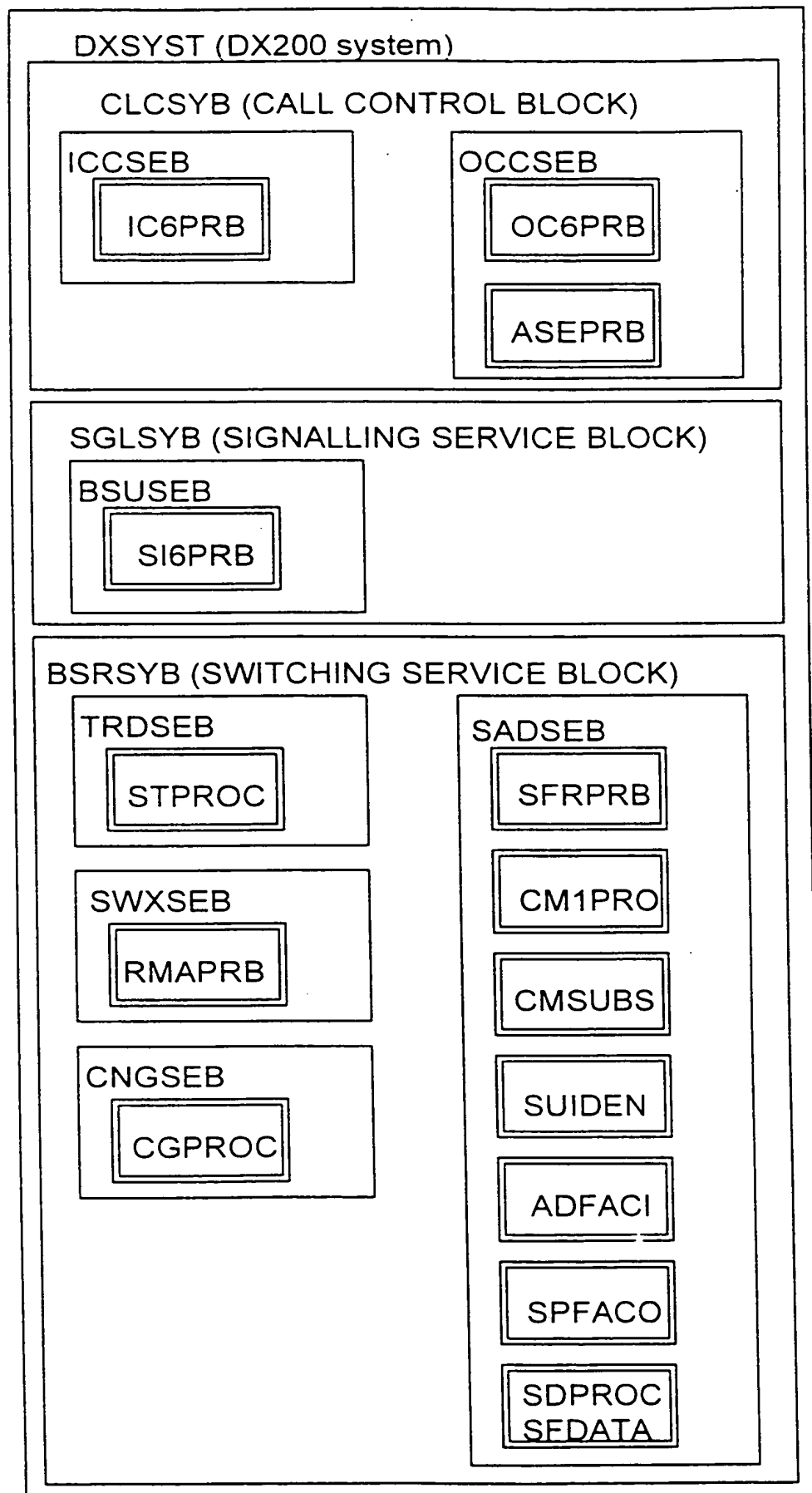


FIG. 1

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2 / 5

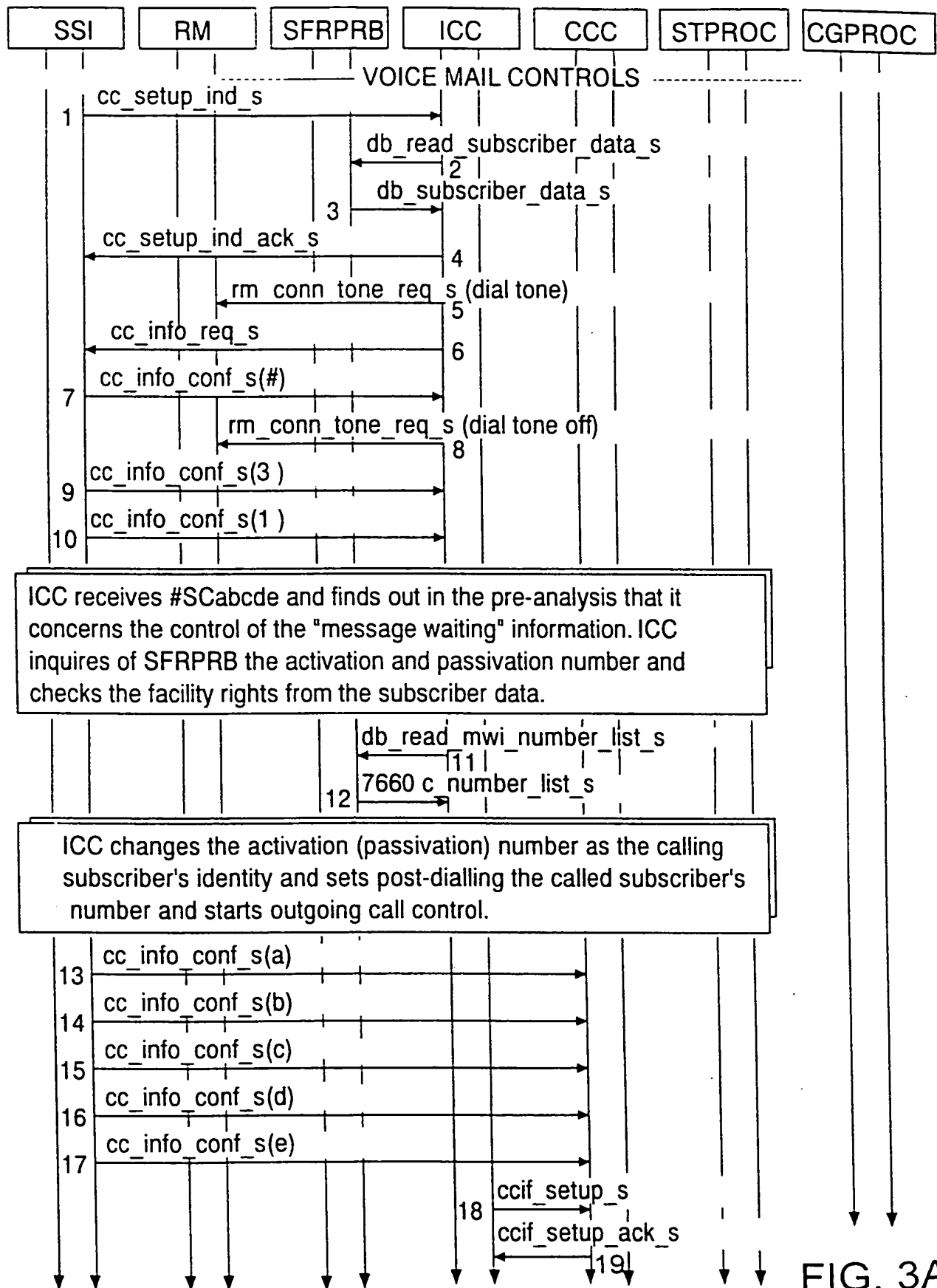


FIG. 3A

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3 / 5

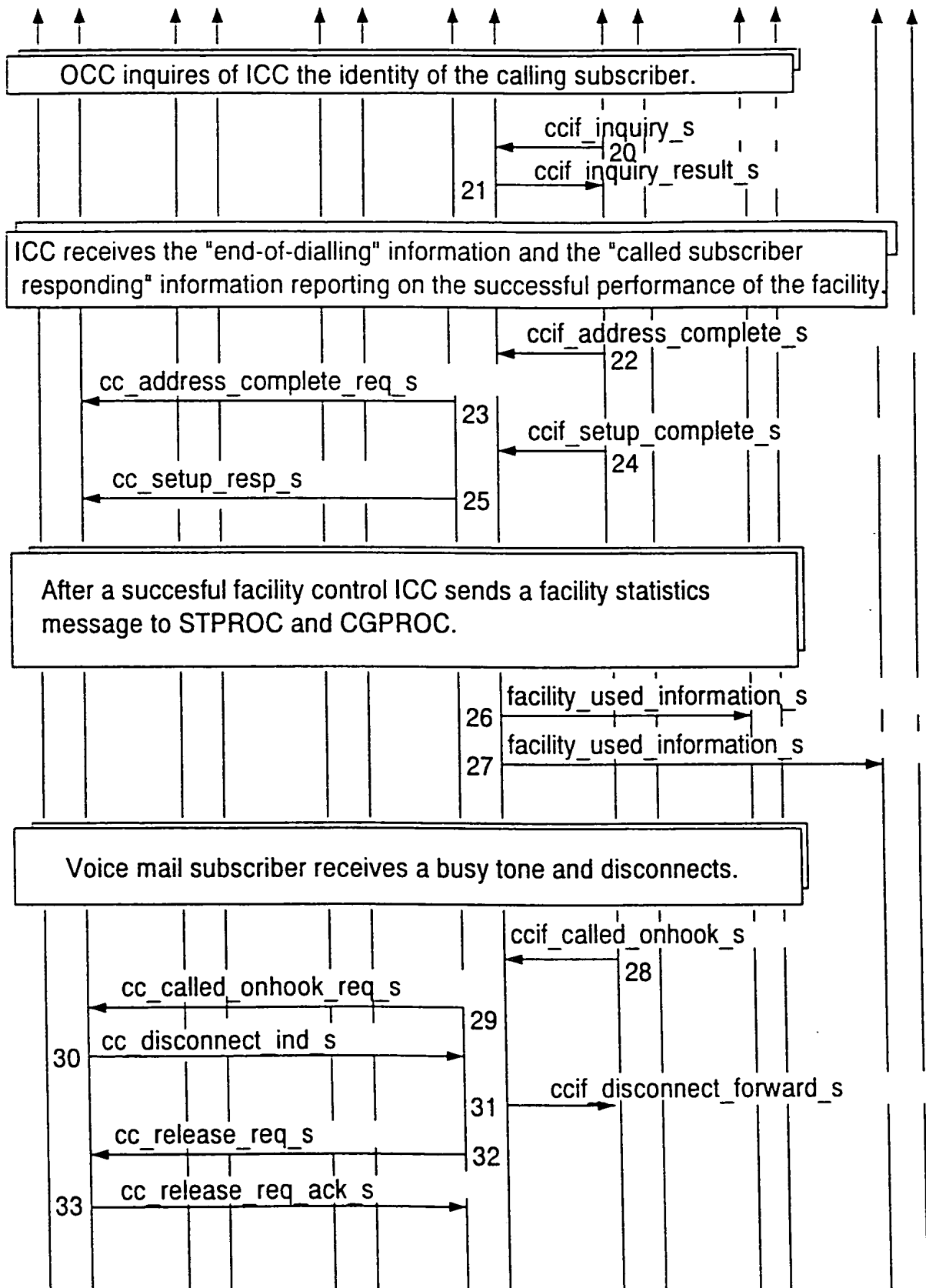


FIG. 3B

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4 / 5

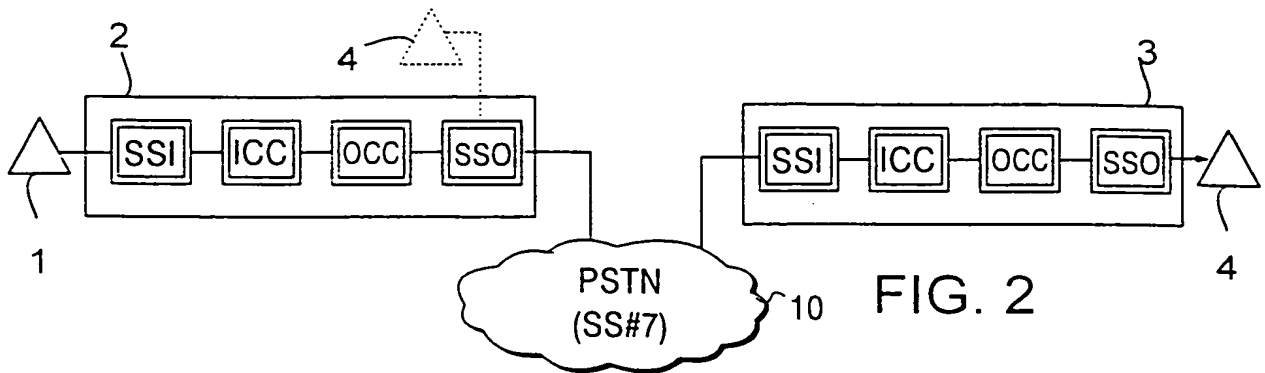


FIG. 2

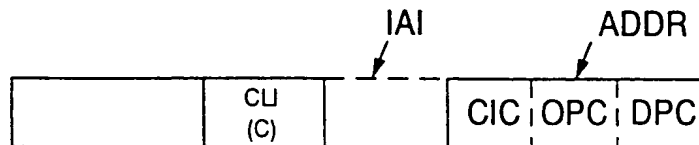


FIG. 5

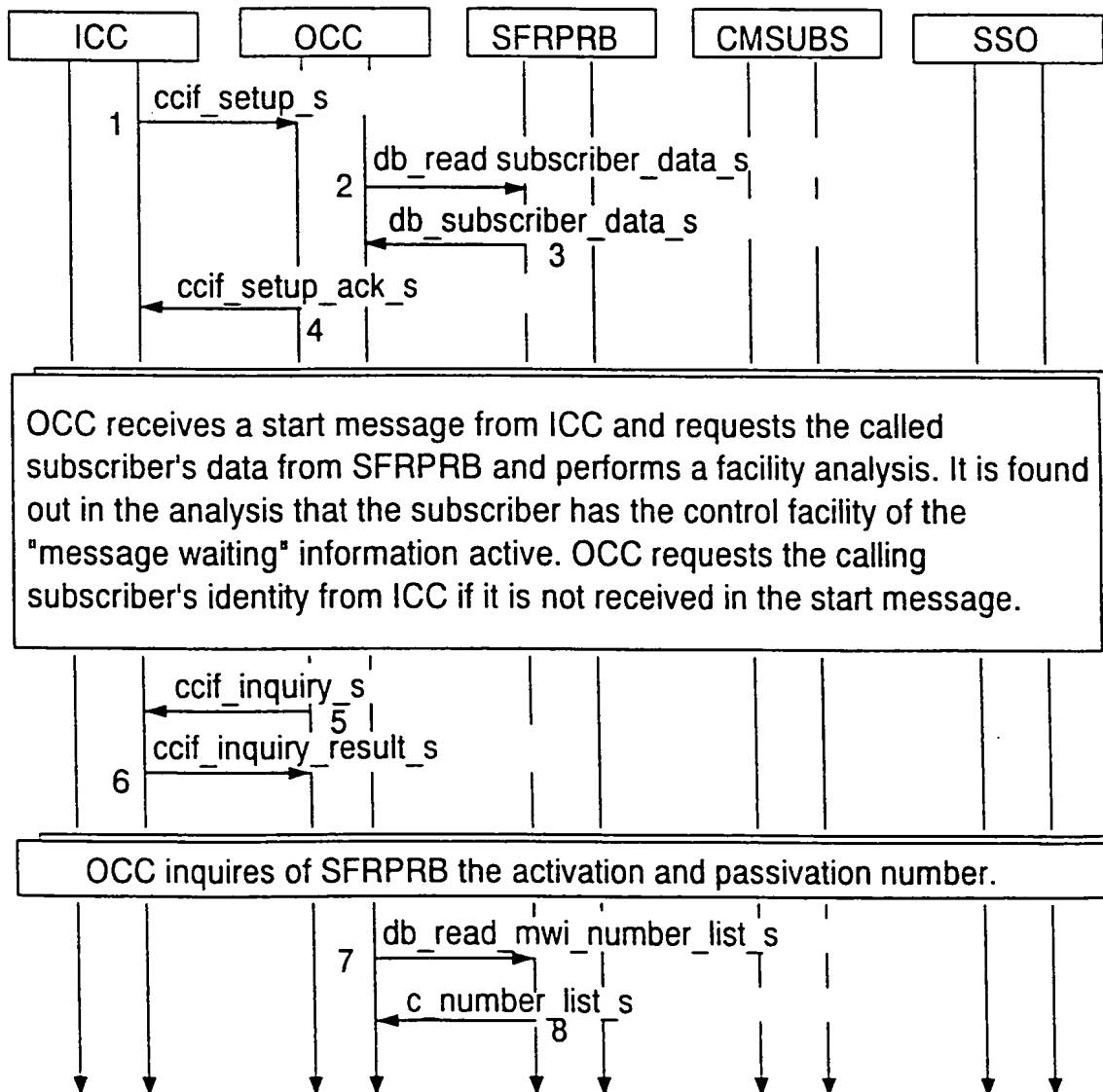


FIG. 4A

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5 / 5

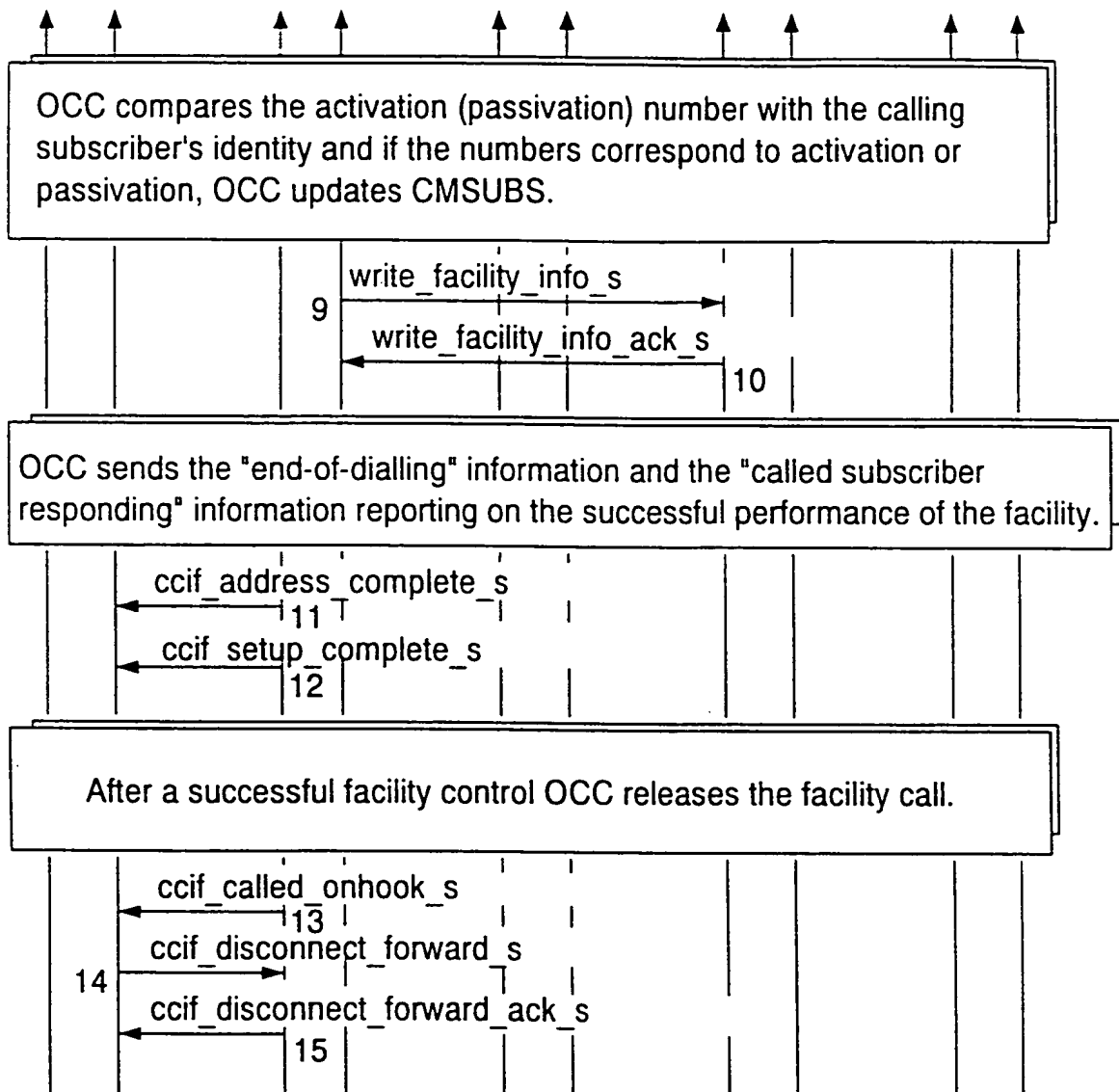


FIG. 4B

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE1 96/00083

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04M 3/50

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5313515 A (ALLEN ET AL), 17 May 1994 (17.05.94), column 1, line 53 - line 67; column 3, line 1 - line 32; column 4, line 38 - line 45	1,2,4,5,6,7
Y	column 3, line 1 - line 32 --	8
X	EP 0134886 A2 (SIEMENS-ALBIS AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT), 27 March 1985 (27.03.85), page 3, line 23 - line 37; page 4, line 1 - line 25; page 5, line 24 - line 36, page 7, line 26 - page 8, line 12 --	1,2,3,5,6,7
Y	US 4932042 A (BARAL ET AL), 5 June 1990 (05.06.90), column 3, line 49 - column 4, line 5 -- -----	8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

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 - *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 June 1996

12 -06- 1996

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

01/04/96

International application No.

PCT/FI 96/00083

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			AU-B-	640410	26/08/93
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			CA-A,C-	2064813	26/02/91
			DE-D-	69025066	00/00/00
			EP-A,A,B	0493427	08/07/92
			JP-T-	5502345	22/04/93
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			JP-A-	2299354	11/12/90
